







**April 1, 2005**

Airmen from any Air Force speciality code can volunteer to become an interrogator in support. Only Airmen with top secret security clearances are eligible to volunteer for this duty. Once the screening and hiring process has been finalized, Air Force Personnel Center will post AFSC generic Equal Plus ads online to solicit volunteers.



**Senior Airman Hugo Chacon-Acosta and Senior Airman Joe Ruisi, 8th Medical Support Squadron, prepare for the upcoming operational readiness inspection by stretching concertina wire around the base medical compound to help defend against enemy forces. Inspection teams arrived this week to test Kunsan's war fighting capabilities and the Wolf Pack's ability to survive and operate.**

<p>Saturday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 54/41</p> <p>Rain Showers</p>	<p>Sunday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 52/41</p> <p>Scattered Showers</p>	<p>Monday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 55/41</p> <p>Mostly Sunny</p>
<p>Tuesday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 57/41</p> <p>Sunny</p>	<p>Wednesday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 57/45</p> <p>Partly Cloudy</p>	<p>Thursday</p>  <p>Hi/Low 56/41</p> <p>Partly Cloudy</p>

# 8th Figther Wing Inspector General: Wolf Pack is ready for inspection

By Maj Darrel  
8th Fighter Wing  
Inspector General

Greetings, Wolf Pack. Well, it's here. Officially, the Pacific Air Force's inspection team arrives Saturday, and you are ready. I've watched the Wolf Pack prepare for 'war' over the last 11 months, and I've truly been impressed. Without a doubt, there is no place on the planet like Kunsan.

The way I see it, there are two kinds of Airmen: those who have been stationed at Kunsan, and those who have not. Those who haven't been here will not understand the camaraderie we share. They won't experience the awesome synergy of teamwork you find at Kunsan. We work harder, exercise harder, play harder and have more fun in the process.

What's even more awesome is it's a better

place because you were here. I want to thank you for your hard work, motivation and dedication.

So what can I tell you right before the exercise? Not much, really. You are prepared. You know your job. I've seen you in action. Now just show it to the PACAF inspector general.

I will leave you with four lessons I learned during the nine exercises I've experience here.

♦Wear your uniform, including mission oriented protective posture, correctly. The easiest way to do this is with buddy checks. Don't just be responsible for yourself. Look over everyone else, too. Chances are, you'll find something you missed or something they have missed in the heat of a MOPP transition. Buddy checks also help account for everyone. It's just like a field trip back in the fifth grade.

♦Communicate up and down your chain of com-

mand. Pass along good information, not the wrong information. If you have a critical piece to the puzzle, speak up. If you have nothing to add, just listen. There's nothing worse than to have someone throw a bad information 'grenade' into the fray. It takes much-needed time to untangle the mess.

♦Use your ability to survive and operate guide. If you're not busy, browse through the guide. Read something you don't know and re-read things you are unsure about. Become familiar with where things are and how to find them. For example, self aid and buddy care is around Pages 180 to 190. Use it as required. There's usually more than one of you standing around. Have one guy administer aid and the other guy backing him up by reading the manual. Show a sense of urgency and work together.

♦Be obsessive about

operations security. For me, I shred everything. I mean *everything*—every little yellow sticky, handwritten note and even unclassified messages. There's a shredder nearby, so why not? The only things that go in my trash can are Coke cans and candy wrappers, but that's just me.

Here's another thing you can do during the ORI. Have the guy taking out the trash do one last sanity check to make sure you are not dumping any critical information into the trash. Each little piece of unclassified information can add up to present a broader picture. Same mentality goes for computers and phones.

So, Wolf Pack members, take those four lessons, and run with them. I've enjoyed being a member of the Pack. Thank you again for giving me the opportunity to help you grow as much as I have. You are going to do awesome. Good luck.



## LISTEN

Wolf Pack Radio  
88.5 FM  
WEEKDAYS — 5 TO 9 A.M., AND 3 TO 6 P.M.  
REQUEST SONGS  
AT 782-4373 OR  
WWW.AFNKOREA.COM

## LISTEN

To your leadership  
EACH FRIDAY  
FROM 8 TO 9 A.M.,  
ON 88.5 FM

## Sortie Goals year to date

Unit	Goal	Flown	+/-
35th FS	1986	2020	+34
80th FS	1882	1842	-40

## monthly

Unit	Goal	Flown	+/-
35th FS	304	316	+12
80th FS	309	287	-22

Current as of Wednesday

## ACTION LINE

782-2004

action.line@kunsan.af.mil



Col. William W. Uhle Jr.  
Commander, 8th Fighter Wing

The Action Line is your direct line to me. Use it if you have concerns or suggestions about the Wolf Pack that can't be resolved through the agency involved or your chain of command. When you call, please leave your name, a phone number and a brief description of your problem or concern. You can also send an e-mail to 8 FW/CC Action Line.

## PRIDE OF THE PACK

**Unit:** 8th Comptroller Squadron  
**Duties:** NCO in charge of accounting and liasion office  
**Hometown:** Shade Gap, Pa.  
**Follow-on:** McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas  
**Hobbies:** Bowling, hunting and watching the Dallas Cowboys play football  
**Favorite music:** 80's rock  
**Last good movie:** "The Rundown"  
**Best thing you've done here:** 'Achieving the rank of master sergeant, making new friends and welcoming the new addition to my family, my daughter, Alessandria Mikayla McMath.'



Tech. Sgt. John  
McMath

"Tech. Sgt. John McMath has been stationed here for 10 months and has made profound impacts on our successes as a squadron. As the wing's largest in-theater deploying unit, the 8th Comptroller Squadron unit deployment manager's tasks are highly challenging and vital to successfully completing our wartime mission. John has consistently performed these UDM functions with superb results. Each exercise, he organizes all clearance actions for the five-person team deploying to Kwang Ju, Korea, plus one member going to Teagu and all alternate team members. Additionally, he ensures the team can practice at an alternate location using only the items available in the logistical kit by preparing and organizing the relocation of the kit to the alternate site and its return. This real world training has cemented the team's ability to operate under bare-base conditions and prepared them for a contingency operation if called upon.

"Sergeant McMath has twice filled in as the accounting liaison section chief during mid-tours and lag times between personnel changes, keeping the diverse operations running smoothly. This seven-person office oversees an average of \$1 million in contract vendor payments monthly and is responsible for certifying all funding documents processed by 8th Fighter Wing units, normally exceeding 200 documents per month. Sergeant McMath will be sewing on master sergeant in April and is a staunch supporter of squadron activities.

Regardless of the challenge, Sergeant McMath always gives 100 percent and gets things accomplished."

- Maj. Robert White  
8th Comptroller Squadron commander



Wolf Pack  
Warrior

Vol. 20, No.10

Defend the base  
Accept follow-on forces  
Take the fight North

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### Content

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### Submissions

Deadline for submissions to the Wolf Pack Warrior is noon Thursdays for the next week's edition. Submission does not

guarantee publication. The staff reserves the right to edit all submissions to conform to Air Force journalism standards, local style and available publication space. Submissions should be e-mailed to WolfPack@kunsan.af.mil and include the author's name, rank and duty phone. Fax and typewritten submissions are also accepted.

### Contact Us

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We can also be reached by phone at 782-4705, by e-mail at 8FW/PA, WolfPack@kunsan.af.mil, or by fax at 782-7568.

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# In their own words — Female officers tell stories of inspiration, accomplishment

**With the stresses of war all around, not many people would consider a second tour in Baghdad, but one officer did it without thinking twice ...**

Capt. Megan Kinne, 8th Operations Support Squadron airfield operations flight commander, joined the Air Force to follow in her mother's footsteps. Her time in the service gave her a whirlwind of experiences. This is her story.

"My mom joined the military when I was 13, and the experience and opportunities the Air Force presented her and our family were amazing. I wanted the opportunity to serve my country and travel the world.

I'm the airfield operations flight commander, a job that allows me to lead a flight of 75 air traffic controllers and airfield managers. In my opinion, (airfield ops) is one of the best opportunities to be a part of the aviation community without actually flying. It's a technical job, but it also gives me the opportunity to lead people, which is unique for junior captains in an operations group.

The people in my flight inspire me every day. They are true hardworking professionals. They assume a lot of responsibility when they conduct airfield inspections or control traffic and every day they execute their mission to perfection despite the pressures of exercises, low manning levels, extended duty days and the complex Korean airspace. It's really my privilege to be their flight commander, and they make me very proud each and every day.



Photos by Senior Airman Katrina Shellman

**Capt. Megan Kinne, 8th Operations Support Squadron airfield operations flight commander, annotates take-off and landing times for aircraft departing and arriving at Kunsan. The data she collects is put into a national system used for tracking all flights in Korea.**

It's also an awesome feeling to see the results of the time and energy we put into initiatives when they're implemented on a national level. Specifically, it motivates me every day to know I had a hand in reopening Baghdad International Airport (during her deployment from June 2003 to March 2004). Putting Iraqi air traffic controllers back in Baghdad Tower and acquiring the radars and navigational aids needed to reestablish the Iraqi National Airspace System. Equally motivating though, is to know the changes in policies and procedures I have negotiated with

the Koreans are going to make flying in Korea safer and more efficient for years to come. To have a say in national issues is a powerful thing and very rewarding.

Many women have influenced me throughout my life. My mother, who managed to raise six children and have a successful military career as a single parent had a huge impact on me. But I also look to the women whose footsteps I have followed.

The first female cadets in the Corps of Cadets at Texas A&M — my alma mater, which was an all-male military school until 1976 — were my inspiration as a college freshman and sophomore and helped me make it through those grueling years as the only female cadet in my unit. As a new lieutenant, I looked to women like Lt. Col. Martha McSally for guidance and mentorship.

At the time, she was advocating for equal treatment for U.S. military women serving in the Middle East. In Baghdad, Army Maj. Colleen Klausner was my role model. She radiated leadership everywhere she went. You could find her doing everything from driving a humvee into downtown Baghdad or finding supplies for troops — even those who didn't work for her.

Her energy was contagious, and I was really surprised to discover she was a Reservist who had left behind a job in sales to be a full-time soldier for a year. Not only was she a great example for me professionally but spiritually and physically too."

**Through poverty, school, single motherhood, she worked her way to success...**

Capt. Pamela Novy, 8th Medical Operations Squadron clinical psychologist, had been a single parent for several years and was

attending school to obtain a Ph.D when she decided to join the Air Force.

"I lived in a very cramped apartment with my two sons and received food stamps. My kids got free school lunches. I didn't have any health insurance. We didn't have a working TV, and I bought my kids clothes from Goodwill. When an Air Force recruiter came to the University of Vermont and told me I could come into the Air Force as a captain to complete my residency — as a civilian, I would have made only about one-third the money without any benefits — I said, 'sign me up.'

I am a clinical psychologist and the chief of behavioral health psychology for the 8th MDOS. I see patients in the life skills support center for psychotherapy, psychological evaluations, psychological testing and commander-directed evaluations. It gives me the opportunity to enhance the Wolf Pack mission by helping people on a personal, one-on-one level.

Inspiration comes to me from many things every day. Sometimes it's the outdoors, sometimes art, sometimes it's the singing of the National Anthem at a change of command.

My mother was also an inspiration. Although she passed away at a very young age — she was 42 — she was brave, bold and ahead of her time. She was an activist in the feminist movement during the 60s and 70s.

I have two boys who have been with me through thick and thin. They saw me through 10 years of school when we had no money and remained supportive throughout my career since. My oldest is 20 and is an Airman First Class stationed at F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo., and my youngest is 18 in his first year of college at Minot State University, N.D. I'm very proud of both of them."



**Capt. Pamela Novy, 8th Medical Operations Squadron clinical psychologist, volunteers as the spin class instructor to help Wolf Pack members stay in shape.**



Kunsan IPE wear



Air Force conventional uniform



Air Force security forces interceptor uniform



Army interceptor uniform



Individual preparation checklist

- ☑BDU sleeves rolled down
  - ☑Soft cloth BDU cap
  - ☑Helmet (properly marked on front and back)
  - ☑Flak vest (properly marked with “USAF, rank,first and last name; see photo below)
  - ☑Web belt
  - ☑Canteen filled with water
  - ☑Gas mask (ensure inspection is complete and annotated on the DD Form 1574)
  - ☑Mask fit testing evaluation sheet (contact bioenviron mental at 782-4670)
  - ☑MCU-2A/P, cleaning procedure card
  - ☑Chemical suit (marked properly with M-9 paper)
  - ☑Chemical gloves and glove inserts
  - ☑Chemical boots
  - ☑Eyeglass inserts
- ☑Government ID card and government drivers license (DD Form 2293)
  - ☑Line badge (AF Form 1199A)
  - ☑Airman’s Manual (AFMAN 10-100)
  - ☑Kunsan supplement to AFMAN 10-100
  - ☑Dog tags (two each, worn around the neck)
  - ☑Cold weather gear (as required)
  - ☑Rain gear
  - ☑Reflective belt
  - ☑Flash light with fresh batteries
  - ☑Light sticks (as required)
  - ☑M-8 paper
  - ☑M-291 decon packets (6 each)
  - ☑M-295 decon kits (4 each)
  - ☑2-pam chloride/atropine (when issued)
  - ☑Cipro tablets (when issued)



Helmet — Mark front and back of helmet with “USAF, rank and first and last name.”

Flak Vest — Mark front of vest vertically with “USAF, rank and first and last name.”

Interceptor Vest — Same information ran horizontally across upper right chest unless gear obstructs view. Can be worn vertically down front as well.

CORRECT WAY TO MARK HELMET AND FLAK VEST



TOP 10 IPE VIOLATIONS

- ‘John Wayne’ — Helmet chin strap dangling
- ‘Gomer Pyle’ — unit cap under helmet
- ‘Sad Sack’ — Web belt riding below flak vest
- ‘See No Evil’ — No personal flashlight
- ‘Lawrence of Arabia’ — No water in canteen
- ‘Snoopy’ — No dog tags
- ‘Road Kill’ — No reflective belt (exercise only)
- ‘General Custer’ — No Airman’s Manual
- ‘Johnny Ringo’ — Gas mask carrier unsecure
- ‘Three Blind Mice’ — No Gas Mask inserts



MOPP 0



MOPP 1



MOPP 2



MOPP 3



MOPP 4

MOPP LEVEL	MOPP 0	MOPP 1	MOPP 2	MOPP 3	MOPP 4
FIELDGEAR	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN
JLIST	CARRIED	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN
FOOTWEAR	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN	WORN	WORN
MASK/HOOD	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN	WORN
GLOVES/INSERTS	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN

ALARM SIGNAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
ALARM	IF YOU	IT MEANS	ACTIONS
GREEN	HEAR: “ALARM GREEN” (GIANT VOICE) SEE: GREEN FLAGS	ATTACK IS NOT PROBABLE	♦MOPP 0 or directed ♦Normal wartime condition ♦Resume operations ♦Continue recovery action
YELLOW	HEAR: “ALARM YELLOW” SEE: YELLOW FLAGS	ATTACK IS PROBABLE IN LESS THAN 30 MINUTES	♦MOPP 2 or directed ♦Protect and cover assets ♦Go to protective shelter or seek best protection with overhead cover
BLUE	HEAR: “ALARM BLUE, SIREN (WAVERING TONE) SEE: BLUE FLAG  HEAR: GROUND ATTACK BUGLE (CALL-TO-ARMS) SEE: BLUE FLAG AIRCRAFT ATTACK	ATTACK BY AIR OR MISSILE IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS  ATTACK BY GROUND FORCES IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS	♦Seek immediate protection with overhead cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Report observed attacks  ♦Take immediate cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Defend self and position ♦Report activity
BLACK	HEAR: “ALARM BLACK” SIREN (STEADY TONE) SEE: BLACK FLAGS	ATTACK IS OVER AND NBC CONTAMINATION AND/OR UXO HAZARDS ARE SUSPECTED OR PRESENT	♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Perform self-aid/buddy care ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until otherwise directed
BUGLE CALL	GROUND ATTACK IN PROGRESS	IF IN AFFECTED SECTOR, TAKE COVER IMMEDIATELY, REMAIN VIGILANT, PROTECT RESOURCES	♦Wear MOPP as directed ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until further notice

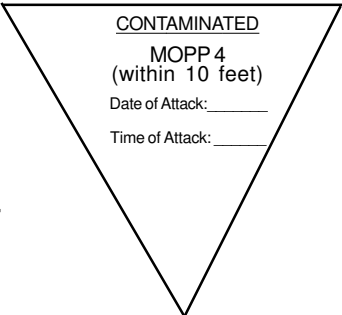
10/24 RULE

**Phase 1** - When personnel are working with contaminated equipment, they will be in MOPP 4 when within 10 feet of the asset for the first 24 hours after the attack.

**Phase 2** - After the first 24 hours following an attack, MOPP 4 requirements withing 10-foot radius is terminated. Personnel should continue to handle assets with gloves, regardless of time after attack.

Apply the 10/24 rule when working with:

- Glass - windows, vehicle windshields
- Stainless Steel - tools, unpainted bumpers, door handles, steel buildings



USING TRANSITION POINTS

HIGHER MOPP TO A LOWER MOPP



**STEP 1:** Upon approaching a transition point, check M9 tape on the ground crew ensemble for contamination.

**STEP 2a:** If contamination is found, use M291 or M295 kit to decontaminate any liquid contamination on the ground crew ensemble or equipment and proceed to the nearest contamination control area or collective protection system facility.



**STEP 2b:** If contamination is not found, process through the boot and glove wash stations. Use the bleach first, then the water.

**STEP 3:** Proceed through zone transition points to destination using paved surfaces.

LOWER MOPP TO A HIGHER MOPP

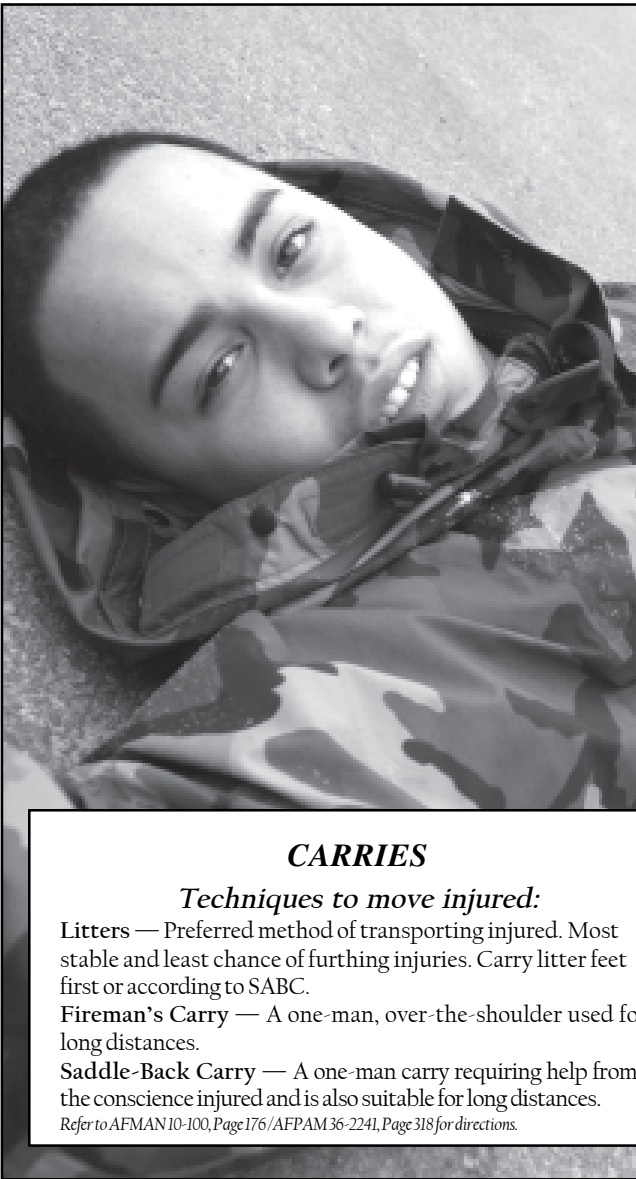
**STEP 1:** Approach the transition point and read what MOPP level you're about to enter.

**STEP 2:** Assume the proper equipment configuration for the higher MOPP level.





# Survivability — Self Aid Buddy Care



**ABCDE STEPS**

*When first encountering an injured person, follow these steps:*

A — Establish an open Airway  
B — Ensure Breathing  
C — Stop bleeding to support Circulation. Place dressings over open wounds and apply pressure, either directly or at pressure points. Use a tourniquet only as a last resort, and mark the time it was applied on the victim's forehead.  
D — Prevent further Disability. Immobilize the victim's neck or spinal injuries and splint obvious limb deformities.  
E — Minimize further Exposure to elements.

**CARRIES**

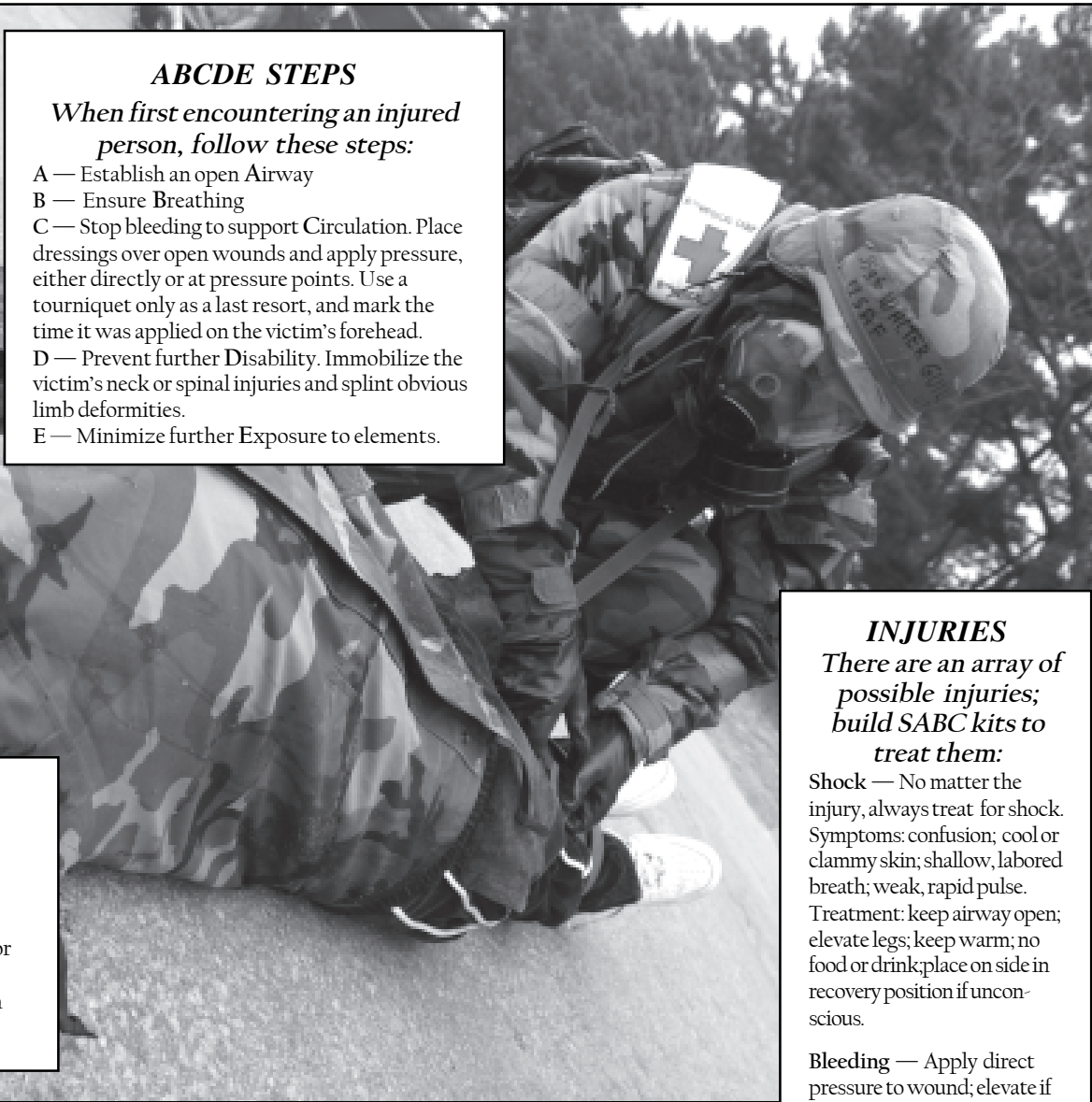
*Techniques to move injured:*

Litters — Preferred method of transporting injured. Most stable and least chance of furthering injuries. Carry litter feet first or according to SABC.

Fireman's Carry — A one-man, over-the-shoulder used for long distances.

Saddle-Back Carry — A one-man carry requiring help from the conscience injured and is also suitable for long distances.

Refer to AFMAN 10-100, Page 176/AFPM 36-2241, Page 318 for directions.



**INJURIES**

*There are an array of possible injuries; build SABC kits to treat them:*

**Shock** — No matter the injury, always treat for shock. Symptoms: confusion; cool or clammy skin; shallow, labored breath; weak, rapid pulse. Treatment: keep airway open; elevate legs; keep warm; no food or drink; place on side in recovery position if unconscious.

**Bleeding** — Apply direct pressure to wound; elevate if no fractures; use pressure points to control excessive bleeding; add new dressings over old dressings; apply tourniquet as last result to save limb or life. Consult AFMAN 10-100, Page 179 for application.

**Eye injuries** — Dress around impaled objects, don't remove object; bandage both eyes to prevent further injury.

**Abdominal wound** — If organs are outside body, place them on top of abdomen not back inside the body; apply dressing; bend knees to relieve pressure.

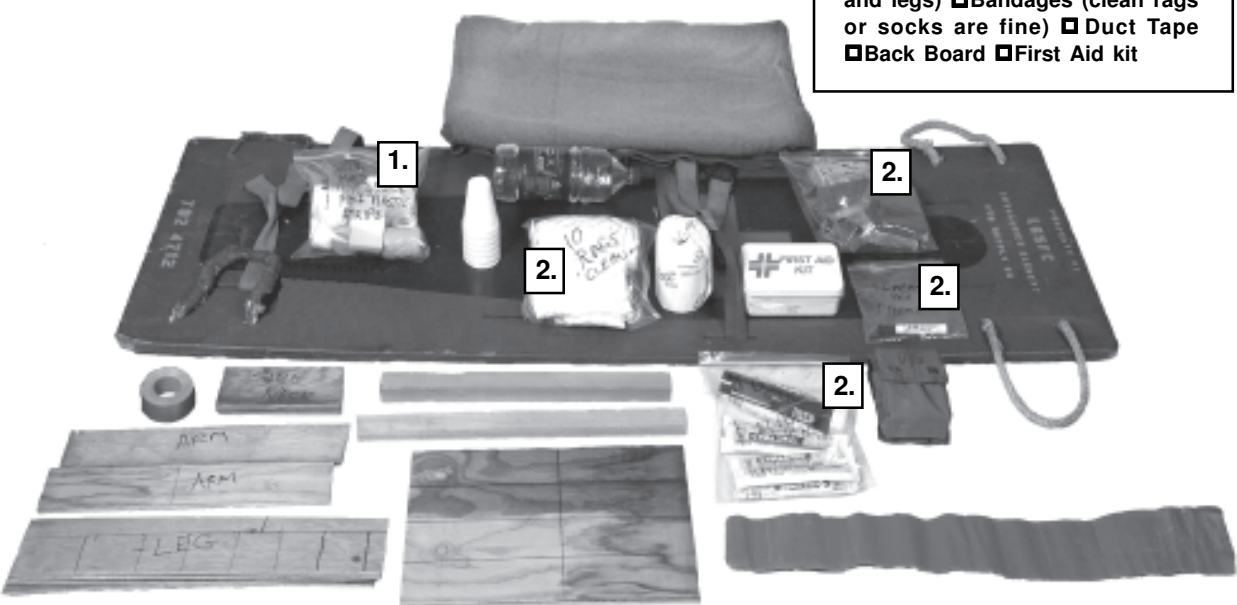
**Chest wounds** — Symptoms: sucking noise from chest, frothy red blood from wound. Treatment: find entry/exit wound; cover holes with airtight seal; tape three sides, leaving bottom open; position victim for easiest breathing.

**Fractures** — Symptoms: deformity, bruising, swelling or tenderness. Treatment: Don't straighten limb; remove clothing from injured area; splint injury as it lies if possible; splint joints above and below injury; remove rings from fingers if possible; check pulse below injury area to determine if blood flow is restricted.

**Spinal/neck/head injuries** — Symptoms: lack of feeling/control below the neck; drainage from ear, nose or mouth. Treatment: immobilize head and neck. When moving injured, move body, head and neck as one.

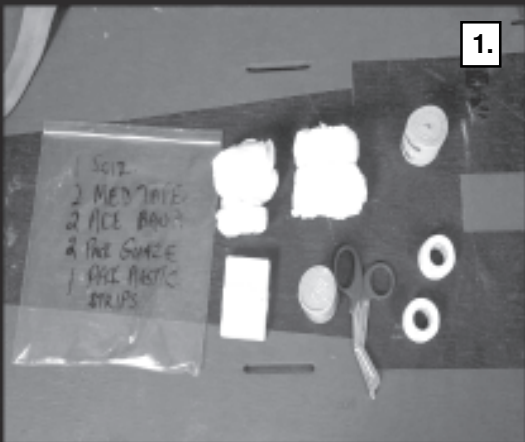
**SABC PREPLANNED KITS**


*Use these checklists to build a SABC Kit*



■ Splints (varying sizes for arms and legs) ■ Bandages (clean rags or socks are fine) ■ Duct Tape ■ Back Board ■ First Aid kit

■ Scissors ■ Compresses ■ Chem Lights ■ Flashlight ■ Disposable Diapers (for abdominal and Chest wounds) ■ Water ■ Plastic Wrap ■ Cloth Tape ■ Paper Towels ■ Styrofoam Cups (for eye injury) ■ Gauze





Photos by Staff Sgt. Alan Port

Preassembled SABC kits can enhance Wolf Pack members' ability to treat an assortment of possible injuries.

# 1-2 punch ... yellow first, then gray

In order to survive during a chemical attack, it's important to recognize the chemical nerve agents and know what to do during an attack. Immediate injection of atropine shots from a Mark 1 kit could be the difference between a lost or saved life.

There are several symptoms that would be present to alert Wolf Pack members of a chemical attack.

These symptoms could be mild or severe but regardless of which, the auto-injectors should be used during the first noticeable symptoms of an

attack.

The atropine auto-injectors should be used one immediately after another; yellow first then gray. The caps should be labeled for easy recognition.

Once the cap is removed the injector is pressed into the thigh until the needle is triggered. It should be held in place for 10 seconds.

If mild symptoms persist after 10 to 15 minutes then a buddy should administer a second kit. During cases of severe symptoms, all three Mark 1 kits should be administered immediately.



Store auto-injectors inside gas mask carrier. Use needle to pin used auto-injectors onto exterior of JLIST suit.



There are two target areas for the two-step auto-injectors. Either the lateral thigh muscle or the upper buttocks area.

## Signs of nerve agent exposure

### Mild symptoms

- ◆Difficulty seeing, watery eyes and runny nose
- ◆Tightness in chest
- ◆Sudden drooling or headache
- ◆Localized clammy skin, sweating

- and muscular twitching
- ◆Stomach cramps and nausea
- Severe Symptoms**
- ◆Confusions
- ◆Muscle twitching and weakness
- ◆Vomiting, urination and defecation

- ◆Wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing
- ◆Respiratory failure
- ◆Pinpoint pupils, red eyes and tearing
- ◆Strange, confused behavior

# Find it , mark it, leave it:

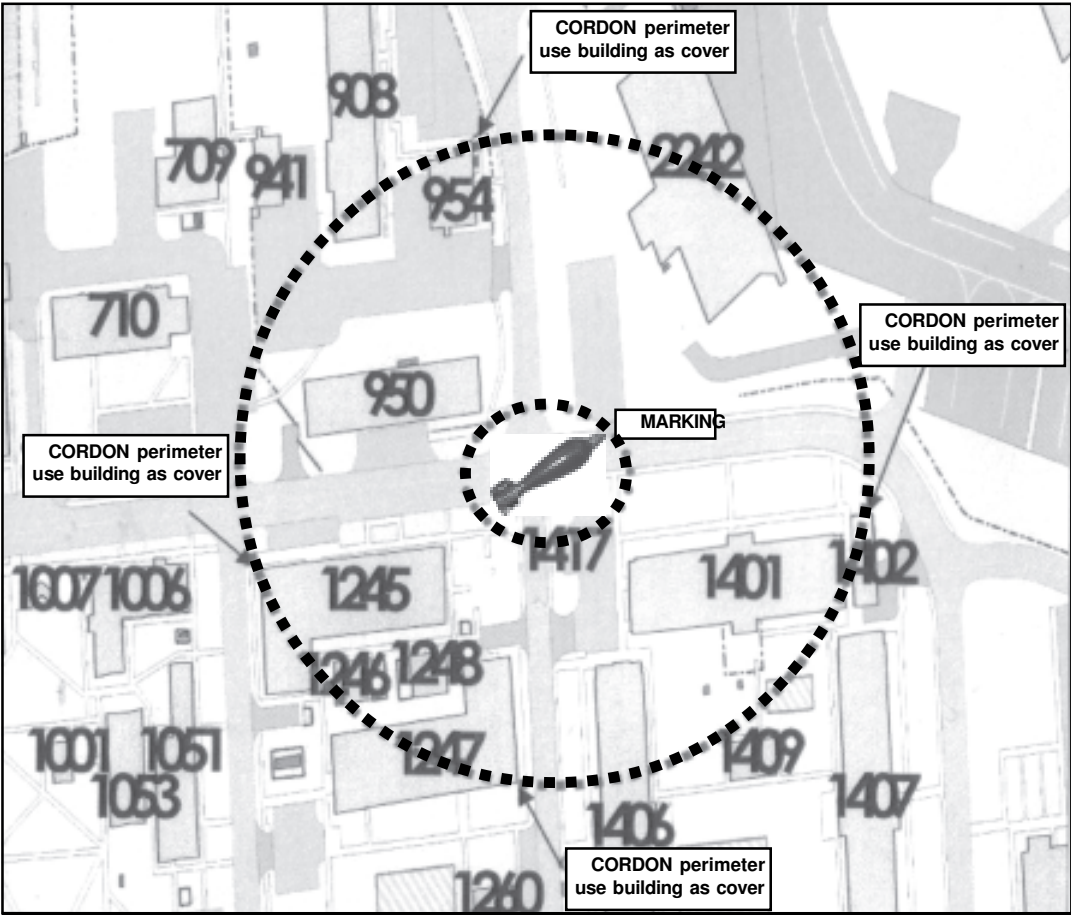
*Use the 'four Rs' to recognize UXOs*

- 1. RECOGNIZE**
- Identify the UXO as a hazard
  - Remember features:
    - wSize
    - wShape
    - wColor
    - wCondition.. is it intact, broke an or leaking?

- 2. RECORD:**
- No need to get closer ... mark the area with whatever you can find. Flagging ribbon, cone, garbage cans, bicycles etc...
  - If you can move it , you can use it. Use your imagination.
  - Dont' move anything that is on or near a UXO.

- 3. RETREAT:**
- Evacuate all personnel and equipment/ vehicles

- that can be quickly and easily moved
- Evacuation personnel are there to help. Direct them where to go and what to do. Someone has to take charge.
  - Retreat the same way you entered. This is especially important when you have Class C and D UXOs.
- 4. REPORT:**
- Report findings to your UCC.
  - Don't transmit a radio within 25 feet (100 feet for a vehicle mounted radio).
  - Provide details. Be descriptive. Use the Airman's Manual critical information checklists numbers two through seven.
  - Report location: Use landmarks, grid coordinates or building numbers



- ◆Block roads around cordon perimeter.
- ◆Use buildings for personnel protection.
- ◆Break cover to keep others from entering cordon perimeter, then immediately return to cover for safety.
- ◆Use evacuating personnel to help establish and hold the cordon.

## UXO MARKING vs. EVACUATION: See pages 128-131 or your Airman's Manual

- Marking:** an expedient way to keep unsuspecting personnel from approaching the UXO.
- After marking has been accomplished, evacuate and retreat to the proper distance.
- Evacuation** is based on the size (diam-

- eter) of the UXO.
- up to 5 feet= 300 feet; 5 to 10 feet = 500 feet; 10 to 20 feet = 1,000 feet; more than 20 feet = 1,500 feet. These distances are for blast protection only.
- The fragmentation will go considerably

- farther (an 8 inch diameter bomb has an evacuation distance of 500 feet; however, the fragmentation can travel in excess of 3,000 feet:
- If you see a UXO, TAKE COVER.



REPORTING LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT VIOLATIONS

During contingencies, troops follow rules known as the Law of Armed Conflict. These rules govern everything from what targets can be bombed to the treatment of prisoners of war. It's important for troops to follow these rules and report any violations they witness.

LOAC violations are criminal acts. Like any other crime, troops must do everything within reason to keep them from happening. If they do occur, immediately report each possible LOAC violation, regardless of who committed it.

Reporting a possible violation as soon as possible is a rule that applies to every military member, regardless of his or her rank, organization or duty.

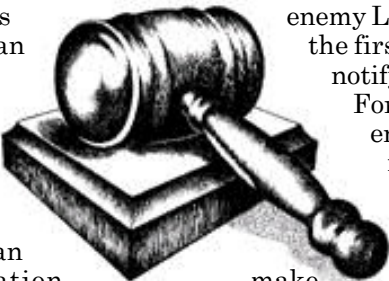
It also doesn't matter who is committing the offense, even if Americans are violating LOAC, it

must be reported.

Failing to report a LOAC violation is also a violation. It also brings with it other problems. If a troop watches one of his friends mistreat an enemy prisoner of war and stands by doing nothing, an investigation could determine the troop watching was complicit in the crime. It could look like the troop was supporting his friends.

In that scenario, the troop who just stands by and watches the violation could end up in as much trouble as their colleagues.

Regardless of this possibility, just failing to report LOAC violations is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military



Justice. Even a single failure can result in a court-martial conviction, a punitive discharge and confinement for two years.

To report any possible enemy LOAC violations, the first thing to do is notify a supervisor.

For example, if the enemy painted a red cross on a weapons storage facility to

make it look like a hospital tent. Be able to provide as much information as possible. Troops can tell their supervisor details such as when they saw the facility, where it was and if the facility was active while complying with all classified safeguards when relaying the information.

A tougher situation occurs if troops witness American forces committing a LOAC violation. If a commanding officer ordered

an NCO to beat an enemy prisoner of war, this is a violation that must be reported.

The first step is to try to prevent the misconduct. As reporting the crime through the chain of command may not be a realistic option, report the violation to security forces, the office of special investigations, the inspector general, a judge advocate or a chaplain as soon as possible.

When reporting the offense to chaplains, remember to tell them it's OK to release the information.

Always keep in mind no one can ever be ordered to commit a crime. Following the principles of LOAC will help all U.S.

servicemembers do the right thing while also helping to hold violators fully accountable.

Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing Legal Office

COMMON LOAC VIOLATIONS

☐ Use of chemical weapons

☐ Deliberate attacks on medical facilities

☐ Misuse of the Red Cross or Red Crescent

☐ Maltreatment of enemy prisoners of war or detainees

☐ Deliberately attacking civilians

☐ Stealing personal effects from EPWs

☐ Firing on neutral aircraft, vehicles, ships or personnel

☐ Willful and improper use of protected buildings

☐ Plunder or pillage of public or private property

☐ Intentional use of civilian clothing or enemy uniforms to conceal military identity during combat

LOAC addresses treatment of captured enemy soldiers

Basic principle

The Law of Armed Conflict governs the treatment of captured soldiers. These laws make common sense — particularly if seen from the perspective of retribution. In any given conflict, our country or allies may have soldiers captured by the enemy. If we treat enemy prisoners properly, our own captured troops should be treated properly in return.

Who are EPWs?

Only combatants (and some civilians accompanying a military force) are entitled to EPW status and its special protections under the Law of Armed Conflict. Our country has a policy of extending LOAC EPW protections to all captured people until their combatant status is determined. Medical personnel and chaplains are not combatants. This means they cannot properly be made prisoners. Instead, if they are captured, they are "retained" only so long as required to care for their troops. They are to be released as soon as possible - not until the end of conflict.

EPW protections

Use separate accommodations and house EPWs away from the battle whenever possible. EPW camps are not legal targets and should be clearly marked with a "PW" or "PG" to alert everyone of their non-target status. A separate camp keeps EPWs from being used as shields for warfighting equipment and structures.

Safety and security

EPWs should be treated humanely. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure. We are responsible for the safety and security of captured enemy soldiers and detained civilians. Violence, intimidation, threats and torture should not be used to gain information, push propaganda or for any other reasons. EPWs are only required to give their name, rank, date of birth and serial number during interrogations, which are usually conducted by OSI agents.

Basic human rights

POWs are entitled to food, clothing and shelter. They may keep wedding rings, family



An Airman escorts an opposing forces prisoner of war to a EPW camp during an exercise. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure.

photographs and other personal property. Military items may be confiscated, including maps, mission plans and weapons.

Equal medical care

All wounded soldiers must receive medical attention based on the severity of their wounds, not their nationality. This may lead to a case where an enemy soldier is treated before an allied soldier. Civilized nations have agreed that saving lives takes precedence over national allegiances. This equality of treatment applies to both newly-captured soldiers and long-term EPWs.

Limited work

EPWs can be required to work. The work, though, should not be dangerous or aid the war effort. This makes sense, given the need to protect EPWs and the poor workmanship to be expected from captured soldiers.

Camp discipline

EPWs are required to follow standards of discipline. A EPW can be punished for breaking a camp rule. EPWs can even be court-martialed, but they are entitled to a fair trial and due process rights. These rights include an interpreter to explain the charges against them and assist in the proceedings.

Code of Conduct

Article I

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

Article II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

Article III

If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

Article V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

Article VI

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Four pillars of LOAC:

Discrimination

Necessity

Proportionality

Chivalry/Humanity



# 8th Services Squadron exercise hours

Information courtesy of the 8th Mission Support Group

**Falcon Community Center**

- ♦ Travel and tour desk remains open throughout the week.
- ♦ Wolf Pack Wheels runs every day.
- ♦ The business office closes during the week and reopens April 10 .
- ♦ Sharp Travel is closed Sunday through Tuesday and re-opens Wednesday at 10 a.m.
- ♦ The Wolf Pack Café is open 24 hours but is for inspector general team use only.

**Skills Development Center**

- ♦ Skills development is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ The wood hobby shop is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Outdoor recreation is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Cable television is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.

**Army and Air Force Exchange Service**

- ♦ Office is closed through the exercise and re-opens April 9.

- ♦ Main store is closed through Friday and re-opens April 9..
- ♦ Military clothing sales closes 1 p.m. Sunday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Filling station is closed at 1 p.m. Sunday and reopens Thursday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. then recloses Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Mini Mall is closed through Friday and re-opens April 9.
- ♦ Barber and beauty shops closes Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Theater is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Bicycle shop is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Television repair shop is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Laundry and dry cleaning is closed through Thursday and reopens April 8 at 3 p.m.
- ♦ Taxi service is closed through Friday and re-opens April 9.
- ♦ Surf shop is closed through Friday and re-opens April 9.
- ♦ Anthony’s Pizza, Baskin Robbins, Robin Hood, Taco Bell and Popeys are closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Burger King is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.

reopens April 9.

**Golf Course**

- ♦ Golf course is closed through Friday and re-opens April 9.
- ♦ Korean Garden and Mulligan’s Pub remain open but is for IG use only during the exercise.

**Sports and fitness**

- ♦ Fitness center opens from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. throughout the exercise.

**Loring Club**

- ♦ Cashier’s cage is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ Dining room is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.
- ♦ The enlisted and office lounges are closed through Friday and reopens April 9.


**Commissary**

- ♦ Commissary is closed through Friday and reopens April 9.

**Other**

- ♦ Linen exchange is closed throughout the exercise.

## To report enemy forces, be sure to S-A-L-U-T-E



**At a glance: S-A-L-U-T-E report**

<b>Size</b>	Number of people and vehicles seen or size of an object
<b>Activity</b>	Description of enemy activity (assaulting, fleeing, observing)
<b>Location</b>	Where enemy was sighted (grid coordinates or reference point)
<b>Unit</b>	Distinctive signs, symbols or identification on people, vehicles, aircraft or weapons (numbers, patches or clothing type)
<b>Time</b>	Time activity was observed
<b>Equipment</b>	Equipment and vehicles associated with enemy activity

Source: Air Force Manual 10-100, page 95

The S-A-L-U-T-E report remains the quickest, most efficient way to report enemy ground attacks up the chain of command, according to base readiness officials.

The acronym, which represents the size, activity, location, unit, time and equipment of enemy forces, is a handy way to remind service members to be as thorough as possible when reporting possible hostile ground forces.

An example of a S-A-L-U-T-E report may sound something like, “Six enemy soldiers, running away from the command post, heading toward the flightline. Uniforms are solid green fatigues, possibly Republic Guards.

Time was 0235 hours. Equipment includes AK-47 assault rifles, backpacks and gas masks being carried.”

Use the fastest means necessary or possible to upchannel the urgent information. If the report needs to get to the commander immediately, use any means available, including the following methods:

- ♦ **Messenger** – Most secure method but also the most time consuming
- ♦ **Wire or telephone** – More secure than radios but they’re not as mobile and may be monitored by enemy forces
- ♦ **Radio** – Fast and mobile but the least secure. However, secure radios lessen the possibility of monitoring. Use over an open net when possible.

## Protecting military information It’s everyone’s responsibility

Operations Security — OPSEC is the process of denying adversaries information about friendly capabilities and intentions by identifying, controlling and protecting indicators associated with planning and conducting military operations. There is no acceptable level of vulnerability to friendly information. Refer to Air Force Instruction 10-1101, Operations Security, for more information.

Information Security — The Information Security Program efficiently and effectively protects U.S. Air Force information by placing authority into the hands at the lowest levels possible. It encourages risk management principles and it focuses on identifying and protecting only information that requires protection. It also integrates security procedures into business processes so they become transparent; and ensure everyone understands his security roles and responsibilities and takes them seriously. Refer to AFI 31-401, Information Security Program Management, for more information.

Communications Security — COMSEC material is an item that secures or authenticates telecommunications. Using unsecured COMSEC equipment to discuss even portions of what is going on offers the enemy, who is listening, enough information to impact military operations. In other words, this is releasing essential elements of friendly information. Safeguarding, controlling, and possibly destroying COMSEC material is everyone’s business. *Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing ATSO Guide*

**To the Wolf Pack,**

Protecting our information through proper security procedures is paramount. This week alone, three of our members have sent e-mails with ‘Official Use Only’ information from their work accounts to personal e-mail accounts. These messages disclosed critical information such as, call signs, recall rosters, phone numbers, exercise events and schedules and were identified by Pacific Air Force’s Information Operations Squadron at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

I want to reiterate that once information crosses out of our ‘.mil’ network, data is very susceptible to exploitation by the enemy. The commercial Internet service providers do not practice the Department of Defense ‘defense in depth’ information protection standards we enjoy within our network weapons system. ISPs lack many of the safeguards that we take for granted on our ‘.mil’ networks like network monitoring, virtual private network encryption, firewalls, etc. It’s important that we keep security at the forefront of all of our activities. We must ensure that before we forward e-mails, especially to those addresses that are not ‘.mil’ accounts, we consider all the ramifications of pressing the ‘send’ button.

Help me keep our information safe. Practice good operations, communications, computer security and remain vigilant at all times.

**-- Wolf**





Photos by Staff Sgt. Raymond Mills

# PUSHIN' PAINT

Wolf's F-16 gets new look



Staff Sgt. Robert Shepard, 8th MXS, cleans residue left from decals off the Wolfs jet. Cleaning the area ensures the painting crew has a clean, even surface to work with.



**TOP:** Senior Airman Josh Lanoi, 8th Maintenance Squadron, adds the finishing touches on the tail fin of the Wolf's jet as part of a regularly scheduled maintenance program. The paint brings new life to the jet and helps prevent corrosion. **ABOVE:** Staff Sgt. Seth Miller, 8th MXS, prepares the Wolf's jet before it gets a fresh paint job.



The finishing touches on the Wolf's jet new paint job are complete. Airmen from the 8th MXS worked on the jet for several days to get the job complete.